

DUTCH WILL REFUSE TO GIVE UP KAISER

Ex-Ruler and Crown Prince Regarded as Refugees and Protected as Such.

FREE TO LEAVE ANY TIME

Wilhelm Refuses to Reveal His Plans on Anniversary of Arrival in Holland.

By the Associated Press.

THE HAGUE, Nov. 8 (delayed).—Former Emperor William came to Holland a year ago on Monday. During this time there has been no demand, officially or unofficially, for his extradition or delivery to the Allies, nor has Holland at all changed its viewpoint toward him.

The Associated Press learned this today from sources that are unquestionably Holland's viewpoint as regards William Hohenzollern may be stated frankly as follows: The Netherlands, which for centuries has accorded political refuge to all, considers the former emperor and crown prince as refugees—not as royalty, but as persons entitled to the same rights as any plain citizen. The principle is so strongly held by the Government and also by the press of Holland that nothing is likely to change it, it is asserted.

WAR NOT OVER YET, SAYS COUNT CZERNIN

Former Austrian Foreign Minister Asserts Treaties Contain Germ of Death.

By the Associated Press.

VIENNA, Nov. 8 (delayed).—The book of revelations regarding the war, written by Count Czernin, formerly Austrian-Hungarian Minister of Foreign Affairs, has come into the possession of a Vienna political personality who has been permitted to see it, because he felt that they would embarrass Holland even further, they apparently have agreed to remain where they now are—the father at Amerongen and his son at Worthington.

The one-time emperor and crown prince desired to return to Germany, they would be permitted to go. While it is possible that Frederick William, third day may return to Germany, official circles in The Hague are inclined to the belief that William Hohenzollern is content to settle down to the life of a country gentleman at Doorn, where he has been permitted to buy a small estate which his long stay at Amerongen seemed unfair to Count von Bentinck, whose castle he occupies.

Although a number of purported interviews with the former emperor have been published, the fact is that he never has spoken for publication since his arrival in Amerongen, and to the regret of the Associated Press correspondents for a statement on the occasion of the anniversary of his taking refuge here he sent a reply saying that he had not changed his determination not to speak.

No Grievance With Belgium.

"Holland realizes the unpleasantness of the situation created by the fact that the former German ruler sought refuge here a year ago," said an official today. "But for us it is only a question of sticking to the principles which have guided us for centuries."

"Also there is the question of principles in our negotiations of Belgium and Holland with regard to territorial adjustments. These negotiations are proceeding satisfactorily in Paris. At no time were diplomatic relations between Belgium and Holland broken off."

"As far as Limburg is concerned, we are not for the fact that it would be beneath the dignity of Holland to consider such procedure, we would welcome a plebiscite there, for we know that only about one-half of 1 per cent of the population of Limburg, and these for self-interested reasons, would favor annexation to Belgium. Regarding the River Scheldt, Holland's control of the waterway has been unquestioned since the fourteenth century and there is now no reason to surrender it."

"One must put one's self in our place to understand. It is the same as if, for instance, Switzerland asked for the right to build and control a canal to Genoa, or Canada should desire to do the same thing from Canada to Tampa, Fla."

The correspondent of the Associated Press has learned that while Holland has not yet made a state loan to Germany such a loan is quite probable, as from the standpoint of a neutral, which Holland considers gives her a full perspective, the financial and commercial building up of Germany is absolutely essential to the tranquility of the world.

Although some of the Dutch newspapers comments reprinted in the United States might give a contrary opinion, it is known that Holland will be glad to enter the League of Nations.

TIRPITZ INTERVIEW SLIPPED BY CENSORS

Foreign Office Failed to Halt U-Warfare Prediction.

By the Associated Press.

BRATISLAVA, Nov. 8.—Since Admiral von Tirpitz, secretary of the German Navy, was a candidate for office in the general elections, he has ordered several lines not to leave until after the elections in order to permit the crews to vote. The elections will be held on November 14.

The order has caused a restriction of commerce which is especially serious in view of the fact that Italy needs to continue all possible activities in order to solve the many difficult economic problems resulting from the war.

The steamships America and Pescara are among those which have been held up, greatly to the inconvenience of several hundred passengers, among whom were a number of prominent Americans who were eager to return home for business reasons at the earliest possible moment.

FOCH WILL JOIN IN ARMISTICE FETE

He Will Appear in Ceremony at Invalides Chapel.

PARIS, Nov. 8.—No official Government celebration of the anniversary of the armistice has been announced for Tuesday, and the newspapers assume that Premier Clemenceau has decided against such celebration because of the elections.

Many unofficial ceremonies are planned, the most important will be under the auspices of "the association for the protection of war widows and orphans." This will take place in the Invalides chapel, where Marshal Foch will make his entry at 11 o'clock in the morning, the exact hour of the armistice.

The League to Combat Infant Mortality will sell at auction five little flags for a result equal to half Foch's value, but the double value could be assimilated and specified in various ways, one of which is the ponderability of light coupled with the definite motion of the Newtonian constant of gravitation effect, which behavior of Mercury and other planets it has already rendered probable; while another is the more vague suggestion that one of the two other constants responsible for the

D'ANNUNZIO FORCES AND REGULARS CLASH

Italian Government Men Suffer Most, Says Belgrade.

By the Associated Press.

BELGRADE, Nov. 8.—A clash has occurred between forces of the Italian Government and Gabriele D'Annunzio's troops, in which casualties were suffered by both sides, according to this statement issued by the Serbian official press bureau yesterday:

"In a sanguinary skirmish between Italian Government troops and Gabriele D'Annunzio's forces the Government troops suffered considerable losses, including one Captain. D'Annunzio's troops lost one man killed and several wounded. A telegram received from Tagor says there is much dissatisfaction among D'Annunzio's soldiers because of want of food, and that there is little military discipline."

"To this end," the Minister added, "the Government will dedicate all its energies. The rights of peoples and the rights of nations never die. Time cannot annul them, nor can violence or brute force smother them."

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ITALIAN HALTS SHIPS IN QUEST OF VOTES

Orders Vessels to Stay in Ports Until After Nov. 16.

ROME, Nov. 7 (delayed).—Capt. Giubetti, secretary of the Seamen's Federation, who is a candidate for office in the general elections, has ordered several lines not to leave until after the elections in order to permit the crews to vote. The elections will be held on November 14.

The order has caused a restriction of commerce which is especially serious in view of the fact that Italy needs to continue all possible activities in order to solve the many difficult economic problems resulting from the war.

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ECLIPSE OBSERVERS UPSET ALL BELIEFS

Einstein Theory Upheld and Ideas of Universe Are Much Changed.

SOME FACTS ON SPACE Predictions Verified by British Astronomers Sent to Brazil and Africa.

By DR. PETER CHALMER MITCHELL, F. R. S.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun from the London Times Service.

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LONDON, Nov. 9.—At a joint session of the Royal and Astronomical Societies in the rooms of the former the results obtained by British observers of the total solar eclipse of May 29 were discussed. The greatest possible interest had been aroused in scientific circles by the hope that rival theories of a fundamental physical problem would be put to a test, resulting in a large attendance of astronomers and physicists.

It was generally accepted that the observations were decisive in verifying the predictions of Einstein, the famous physicist, in the remarkable scientific event since the discovery of the existence of the planet Neptune, Sir Joseph Thomson. But there was a difference of opinion at the meeting as to whether science had to face merely unexplained facts or to reckon with a theory that would completely revolutionize accepted fundamentals of physics.

Sir Frank Dyson, astronomer-royal, described the work of expeditions sent to Sobral in North Brazil and to Principe Island, off the west coast of Africa. At each of these places if the weather were propitious on the day of the eclipse it would be possible to take during the totality a set of photographs of the obscured sun and of a number of bright stars which happened to be in its immediate vicinity.

Deflection of Star Light.

The desired object was to ascertain whether light from these stars as it passed the sun came as directly toward us as if the sun were not there, or if there was deflection due to its presence, and if the latter proved to be the case what was the amount of deflection. If Einstein as opposed to Newton's hypothesis that the gravitational attraction of the sun had now been verified, the latter would be in its immediate vicinity.

The speaker convinced the meeting that the results were definite and conclusive. Deflection did take place, and the measurements showed that the extent of deflection was in close accord with the theoretical degree predicted by Einstein as opposed to that of Newton, the amount that would follow from the principles of Newton. It is interesting to recall that Sir Oliver Lodge, speaking at the Royal Institution, said that he doubted if deflection would be observed, but was confident that if it did take place it would follow the law of Newton and not that of Einstein.

Dr. Crommelin and Prof. Eddington, who took the observations, followed the astronomer royal, and gave interesting accounts of their work. In every way they confirmed the general conclusions that had been enunciated.

So far the matter was clear, but when discussion began it developed that scientific fact centered more in theoretical considerations of the results than in the actual observations. Even the president of the Royal Society, in stating that he has just listened to one of the most momentous of human thoughts, he confessed that he had not yet succeeded in stating in clear language what the theory of Einstein really was.

Einstein's Three Predictions.

It was accepted, however, that Einstein, on the basis of his theory, had made three predictions—the first, that motion of light had been verified; the second, the existence and degree of deflection of light as it passed the sphere of influence of the sun had now been verified; the third, depending on spectroscopic observations, there was still uncertainty, but he was confident that the Einstein theory must now be accepted, and that our conceptions of the fabric of the universe must be fundamentally altered.

At this stage Sir Oliver Lodge, whose contribution to the discussion had been eagerly expected, left the meeting.

Subsequent speakers joined in congratulating the observers and agreed in accepting their results. More than one, however, including Prof. Swall of Cambridge, hesitated as to the full extent of inference that had been drawn, and suggested that the phenomena must be due to an unknown solar atmosphere further in its extent than had been supposed and with unknown properties.

Three Theoretical Questions.

No speaker succeeded in giving a clear non-mathematical statement of the theoretical questions. But in a most general way it may be described as follows:

The Newtonian principles assume that space is invariable; that, for instance, the three angles of a triangle always are equal and must equal two right angles. But these principles really rest on observation that the angles of a triangle do equal two right angles, and that a circle is really circular. However, there are certain physical facts that seem to throw doubt on the universality of these observations and to suggest that space may acquire a twist or a warp in certain circumstances, as, for instance, under the influence of gravitation, a dislocation in itself slight and applies to the instruments of measurement as well as to things measured.

The Einstein doctrine is that the equalities of space hitherto believed absolute are relative to their circumstances. Einstein drew the inference from his theory that in certain cases there are certain physical facts that show the effects of warping in a degree that could be predicted and calculated. His predictions in two of three cases have now been verified, but the question remains open as to whether the verifications prove the theory from which the predictions were deduced.

By Sir Oliver Lodge.

The eclipse result is a great triumph for Einstein. The quantitative agreement is too close to allow much room for doubt and from every point of view the whole thing is of intense interest. I was rash enough to express hope for a result equal to half Einstein's value, but the double value could be assimilated and specified in various ways, one of which is the ponderability of light coupled with the definite motion of the Newtonian constant of gravitation effect, which behavior of Mercury and other planets it has already rendered probable; while another is the more vague suggestion that one of the two other constants responsible for the

quality of light is affected by the gravitational field so as to cause refraction drawing.

In any case I would issue caution against the strengthening of great and complicated generalization concerning space and time on the strength of this splendid result. I trust that it may be accounted for with reasonable simplicity in terms of the ether of space.

Meanwhile I heartily congratulate Prof. Einstein and also the skilled and painstaking observers who have so admirably verified his striking and original prediction.

Albert Einstein is a Swiss 45 years of age. He was for some time professor in mathematical physics at the Polytechnic Institute at Zurich and later professor at Pragny. Afterward he was nominated a member of the Kaiser Wilhelm Academy of Research in Berlin, with a salary of \$5,000 a year and no taxes, so that he should be able to devote himself entirely to research work.

During the war as a man of liberal tendencies he was one of the signatories of a manifesto in which the military forces of Germany men of science who declared themselves in favor of Germany's stand in the war and at time of the armistice he signed an appeal in favor of a German revolution. He is an ardent Zionist and is keenly interested in the proposed Hebrew university at Jerusalem.

Representative Kahn (Cal.), has received a typical one and Gen. Pershing has consented to its publication. The writer is Michael T. McCarrall of the Department of Public Works, Philadelphia, who was a private in Company G, 103d Ammunition Train, Thirty-third Division. He writes:

"On September 27, 1918, at about 4:20 P. M., I recall correctly, at the town known as Varennes, where one of the most stubborn resistances was met by our troops. I had the pleasure of speaking to Gen. Pershing, and I dare say that from what I saw right there he displayed much courage and set an example to all men who were about him at that point. He instilled a new spirit in all these men who were indeed placed by their long nights and days of constant labor establishing dumps for the artillery and infantry in the Argonne."

"He arrived there shortly after the town was taken and while it was under heavy fire, a fire that could only be explained as a living hell. And how he got away unharmed is one of the miracles of the war. He did not seek cover, but left his machine in the open road some hundred feet from the small bridge that crossed the Meuse River and at a crossroad that was constantly under fire. He stood there, and I believe it was E and P batteries of the 103d Artillery which were there, and I believe if the records are at hand they will verify this statement. He said: 'I feel it seems very unjust for any one to get such criticism at this stage of the game. And as I was one of his soldiers I feel it my loyal duty to uphold his record.'"

"It is not sufficient for you to tell me of your points on the Marne to the Vesle front where our General was with us and seen by many of the boys from the First, Second, Fourth, Twenty-sixth, Twenty-eighth, Thirty-second and Forty-second divisions. I think those were the only American divisions on this front."

Another from P. J. McInnes, ex-sergeant of A. E. F., Thirty-third Division, says:

"Tell Representative Sherwood we had tanks, airplanes, submarines and lots of things in this war that he never saw in the past. That the civil war is over and times have changed and that we former men of the A. E. F. are sick of the Tommy rot coming from those we send to Washington to represent us."

URGES SWEDEN INTO LEAGUE.

Premier, Though, Admits It Isn't Perfect and Involves Risks.

By the Associated Press.

STOCKHOLM, Nov. 9.—In an address today in which he sketched the Government's policy Premier Eden advocated that Sweden enter the League of Nations.

He said that the organization was not perfect and that joining it would mean serious duties and perhaps risks for Sweden, but that the risk of being left outside the league would be still greater.

Much the same interpretation is placed on the vote by the Echo de Paris, which holds that France should consider carefully the attitude of a condition toward that which America is about to do. It adds:

"It is upon the treaty of alliance, stripped if necessary of the clause relating to the League of Nations, that we should concentrate. By this change the execution of the treaty, despite the difficulties and the necessity for a new accord among the European Allies, only can gain in efficacy. We will have recovered what the last year has tended to deprive us of, namely, real alliances."

ITALIAN SAYS WILSON YIELDS TO HIS ALLIES

Socialist Leader Sees Imperialism in Saddle.

By the Associated Press.

MILAN, Nov. 9.—"Make a return of war impossible despite the revival of imperialism," said Signor Agnelli, the Socialist leader, in a speech to his constituents today.

"It is necessary to rearm the international," the speaker continued. "The society of nations has resolved itself into a miserable syndicate of victors vanquished, and of more powerful victors over weaker victors. I do not blame President Wilson, because I believe him to be animated by the highest and noblest of ideals. But he was not strong enough to stand against the will of his own allies."

The speaker declared that only the international could lead a revision of the treaties of Versailles and St. Germain.

SAY AMERICANS OPPOSED FOCH

French Newspapers' Comment on Military Commission.

By the Associated Press.

PARIS, Nov. 9.—The American delegation has not yet approved the plan for a military commission to succeed the Supreme Council in carrying out the German peace treaty and executing its military provisions. Failure to approve the plan promptly has resulted in newspaper comment to the effect that the Americans are opposed to Marshal Foch as head of the commission.

This is said to be erroneous, and that there is no disposition to oppose Marshal Foch, who is considered clearly the best fitted for the task. But the American delegation is undecided whether the United States can enter into the arrangement until it is clear that the commission will not favor of an international general staff idea, to which the United States is said to be opposed.

Munitions Blowup Kills Ten.

NAMUR, Belgium, Nov. 9.—A large ammunition dump near Fort Diave blew up early this morning. Only four of the fourteen British soldiers on duty escaped the roll of death. It is feared the others were killed. Explosions are taking place continually among the remnants of the dump.

SOLDIERS RESENT SLUR ON PERSHING

Flood of Letters Follows Attack by Representative Sherwood in Congress.

"NEVER WAS AT FRONT" Nevertheless Those Who Saw Him There Were Concerned for His Safety.

Special Despatch to The Sun.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.—Recent statements in the House by Representative Sherwood (Ohio), criticizing Gen. Pershing because he asserted the Commander in Chief of the American Expeditionary Forces never was under fire near the front line are being answered by scores of letters now being received by the House Military Committee by soldiers who served abroad.

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FRENCH RADICALS GROWING BOLDER

Cries of "Long Live Germany" Heard in Belleville.

By the Associated Press.

PARIS, Nov. 9.—The recrudescence of rowdiness at electoral meetings has caused a number of the National Radical parties to take a more serious view of the "Ligue Populaire," as it is called by its members, which has requested voters "for the purpose of securing freedom of speech at political meetings."

The volunteers are asked to register at the headquarters of the Federation of the Seine and are being recruited from members of the Socialist group and other Socialist organizations of extremist tendencies. They are being supplied with brassards, and their avowed purpose is to assure liberty of speech to Socialist orators. Since Monday several meetings of the National parties have been broken up by members of this league, while Socialist meetings were allowed to proceed without interruption.

The conservative press charged that French Bolsheviks have adopted the most virulent tactics of sabotage at meetings of opponents. A meeting at which Capt. Andre Tardieu, the new Minister of Blockade and of Evacuated Regions, was the principal speaker, broke up owing to the tumult and consequent interruption and cries of "Long live Lenin!" at Belleville, where Marshal Foch was speaking. "Long live Germany" were raised. This was the first time that such shouts had been heard in Paris, and the audience was stricken with amazement. The interrupters escaped.

The French newspapers at first were inclined to take a humorous view of the organization of the "Ligue Populaire," but the tone of the press this morning is one of warning to the public that the league may be the first attempt at an organization of a guard. The enrollment list of the league has now reached 1,000. Several police spies are said to have obtained admission to the league and will be ready to arrest the leaders of the movement should a coup be attempted.

FRENCH GOVERNMENT TO RUN RESTAURANTS

Meals Without Wine Will Cost Two Francs.

By the Associated Press.

PARIS, Nov. 9.—"National restaurants," it is officially announced, will be opened within a month, where meals without wine will be served at two francs. Wooden barracks will be erected, which it is proposed to build. They will be built and operated by the authorities.

A protest has been issued by the head of the restaurant proprietors organization on the ground of unfair competition, as the State has access to army stocks and is relieved of many taxes.

Paris Rationed on Light.

By the Associated Press.

BUDAPEST, Nov. 8 (delayed).—The Hungarian Premier, Herr Friedrich, formally expressed his gratitude to the United States and Americans for the aid which is being given to Hungarian children in a statement in which he says:

"In the name of the Hungarian people and Government I express through the American press heartfelt gratitude for the unparalleled willingness with which the people of the United States are hurrying to the rescue of the innocently suffering children of our much tried country. The American Children's Relief has just started systematic work in Hungary, and this excellent institution has continued the splendid spirit of Mr. Hoover. From the bottom of our hearts we send our greetings and an expression of deepest thankfulness to the noble and generous people of the United States and to Americans of Hungarian origin—those loyal citizens of the Union who still cherish loving memories of their country."

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By the Associated Press.

PARIS, Nov. 9.—The coal crisis has become such that the Prefect of Police yesterday ordered great restrictions in the use of gas and electricity, virtually putting into force again the laws which obtained during the air raids on Paris.